on the extent of displacement of the Arabs from land and employment, since disproved, influenced the British. Government to the detriment of the Jews. In that spirit the White Paper of October 1930 was issued, in which the Arab rights were stressed and those of the Jews were pared down. After a Cabinet Conference had re-examined the White Paper, the position as defined by the Mandate was restored in a letter addressed to Dr. Weizmann by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (February 1931).

II. ACHIEVEMENTS OF ZIONISM

(1) ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE [1]

In 1897, at the time of the first Zionist Congress, the number of Jews in Palestine amounted only to about 50,000; by 1914 it had increased to 85,000-90,000, and, after having been reduced to 65,000 in 1918, rose again to 83,000 in 1922 and to 180,000 (17 per cent of the population) in 1931.[2] This increase is chiefly due to immigration, which in the nine years 1923-1931 left a net surplus (after deducting re-emigrants) of 70,000, of about 12,000 in 1932, and of about 30,000 in 1933. Under the Palestine immigration rules, Jews possessing a minimum capital of £1000 (£250 in the case of skilled artisans), or dependent relatives of residents in Palestine who are in a position to support them, are freely

admitted, while labour immigration is regulated in accordance with a schedule fixed by the Government every six months in accordance with the prospects of additional em-

[1] See pamphlet, *The Statistical Bas(>,s of Sir John Hope Simpson's Report* (London, 1931); also my article, "Twonty-five Years of Palestine", in the *Theodore Herd Memorial,* p. 195, published by the review *New Palestine* (New York, 1929); and Adolf Boehm, *The Zionist Movement^* 2 vols. (Berlin, 1920-1921).

[2] For December 1933 the number of Jews may be estimated at 230,000 (20-3 per cent of the population).